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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY—Examination of rats for plague infection.

The following information is taken from bulletins issued by the department of public health of New South Wales:

During the month of September, 1910, there were destroyed 5,602 rats, of which number 1,174 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rats were found.

The last case of human plague at Sydney was reported May 29, 1909. The last plague-infected rat was found April 25, 1910.

CANADA.

QUEBEC—Cholera on steamship *Royal George*.

On November 18, 1910, the bureau received telegraphic advice from Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Bailey at Quebec, of the arrival at that port of the steamship *Royal George* from Bristol, England, with a Russian immigrant ill with gastro-enteritis. It was stated that the ship with all hands on board was sent to the quarantine station to be held pending the determination of the diagnosis by a bacteriological examination, the disease from which the Russian immigrant was suffering being supposedly cholera.

On November 19 the bureau was notified that the case of gastro-enteritis above referred to was determined to be cholera by Professor Adami of the McGill University at Montreal.

The history of the case is as follows:

The patient, a third-class passenger, left the village of Michelsdorf, Russia, on October 18 for Libau, Russia, the journey lasting two days. His baggage consisted solely of a hand basket in which he carried provisions; that is, bread, sugar, tea, and boiled meat.

En route to Libau he purchased at the railroad station at Briszez four apples and some bottled beer.

He was detained at Libau twenty-four hours in an immigrant boarding house where there were about thirty other Russians. At Libau he embarked for London on a Danish ship, the voyage requiring eight days. He remained in London eight days and proceeded to Bristol, sailing immediately for Quebec on the *Royal George*. On November 12 he sickened with severe cramps in extremities and abdomen, vomiting and great thirst, followed next day by an exaggeration of these symptoms, with weakness and diarrhea. These symptoms continued until November 17, when the vomiting and diarrhea ceased.